

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Yugoslavia

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SUBJECT Export of Petroleum Products

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1. The task of refining indigenous crude oil for the total requirements of the home market of Yugoslavia was allotted to the refineries at Bosanski Brod (formerly Standard Oil), Sisak (formerly Shell), and Sv. Klara, and for the export market to the refinery at Rijeka.
2. The refineries at Sv. Klara, Bosanski Brod and Sisak were reasonably close to the oil fields and economically better fitted to produce for the home market. Rijeka, on the other hand, possessed shipping facilities and was better fitted to produce for export; however, communications with the oil fields were poor.
3. Actually this division has had to be considerably modified because indigenous crude oil production has never achieved its targets, and Rijeka, far from refining indigenous crude oil for export, has had to refine imported crude oil for the home market. Rijeka only began exporting refined imported crude oil products in 1950 and then only in very limited quantities.
4. In spite of this unpromising state of affairs, the General Directorate for Oil and Gas Industries began trying to export refined petroleum products as early as 1949. In that year, Yugoslavia offered to sell a "fairly substantial" amount of petroleum products to Austria. This offer was turned down by Austria because Yugoslavia could not deliver in time. Apart from bunkering a few ships, Yugoslavia exported no refined oil in 1949.
5. In 1950, the situation improved some and Yugoslavia was able to export limited quantities of refined products to Austria, Italy and West Germany. Although the total amount exported was only 26,056 tons, the figure was of great importance in Yugoslav industry since it marked the first time that petroleum products had been imported.
6. In the first six months of 1951, the export figures improved still more with Yugoslavia exporting a total of 17,084 tons of petroleum products. Further, an agreement has been signed providing for the export of fuel oil to West Germany. The SS ARIETTE was to sail in late June from Rijeka to Germany with a load of 7,000 tons of fuel oil.
7. So far Yugoslavia has exported no crude oil. All her exports of petroleum products emanate from the Rijeka and Sisak refineries.

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8. The Sisak refinery produces the following:

Motor gasoline
 Low molecular weight petroleums for manufacture of artificial rubber.
 Kerosene
 Medicinal paraffin
 Whitespirit
 Gas oil
 Lubricating oils
 Residual oil fuel
 Cylinder oil
 Bitumen/asphalt
 Petroleum ether

9. The Rijeka refinery produces:

Motor gasoline
 Kerosene
 Gas oil
 Diesel fuel
 Residual oil fuel
 Lubricating oils
 Paraffin wax
 Vaseline
 Asphalt
 Aviation gasoline (in very small quantities)
 Tetraethyl lead gasoline
 Petroleum ether
 Low molecular weight petroleums for manufacture of artificial rubber

10. Most of the foreign exchange earned on the export of petroleum products is used to import aviation gasoline of which Yugoslavia is in very short supply.
11. Whereas technical difficulties in the Bosanski Brod, Sisak, Sv. Klara and Rijeka refineries are being satisfactorily solved, difficulties at the Arandjelovac shale oil refinery and Sinj plant are proving so great that production is almost at a standstill.
12. Considerable damage to the Sumecani and Gojlo oil fields occurred during the June floods. The pipe line from Gojlo to the Belgrade-Zagreb railroad terminus burst, and, because the oil flow could not be checked, several hundreds of acres of arable land were flooded with oil. Near Deanovac, two oil boring units were swept away and seven operating wells rendered temporarily unserviceable. The exact amount of auxiliary oil equipment, electric winches, pumps, et cetera, damaged or lost in the floods is not known, but it is reported to be fairly considerable. Technicians estimated the floods in the Sumecani and Gojlo oil fields cost well over 25,000 tons of crude oil.

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Comment: For additional information on the Yugoslav oil industry

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